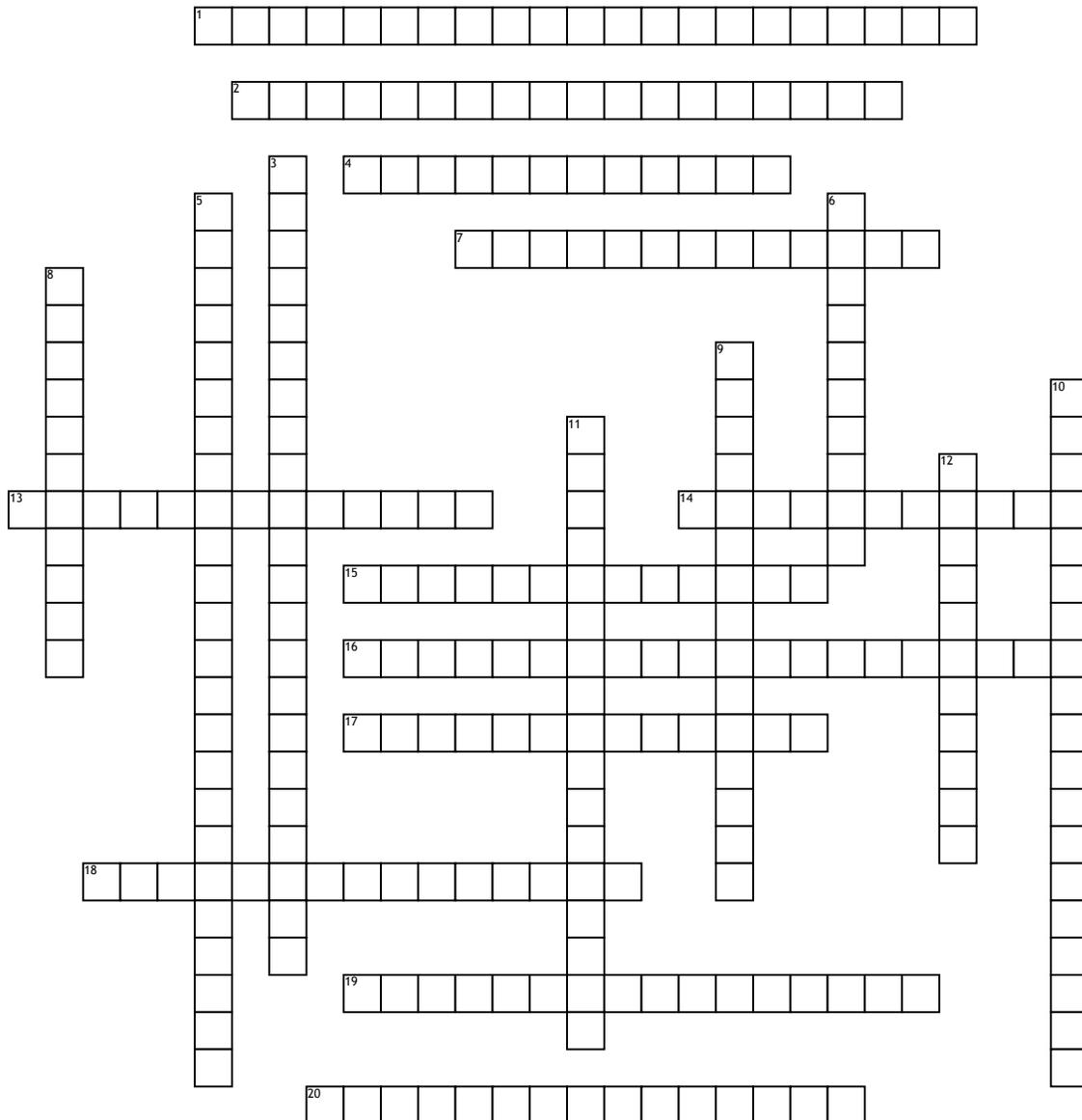


# Unit 4 Sensation and Perception by Daniela Duker



## Across

1. A type of hearing loss that is caused by damage to the outer or middle ear. Sound is unable to travel to the inner ear.
2. Focusing on a particular object while ignoring the other irrelevant things happening. It allows us to tune out trivial details to focus on what really matters.
4. The tendency of our eyes to separate a picture or scene into the main object (figure) and the background (ground). We mostly focus on the figure and ignore the ground.
7. The information your brain takes in from one eye to be able to perceive depth.
13. A visual illusion that causes people to perceive movement in a still object or movement.
14. An experiment made to test infants to see if they can recognize depth. The results showed that infants had learned to perceive depth from their crawling experience.
15. The information your brain takes in through both your left and your right eyes.

16. The ability of our body and brain to adapt to new sensory changes happening in our environment.

17. The tendency to notice certain things but ignore other aspects when learning new information.

18. When a person does not notice a visual change in their environment, even though it is quite obvious. Failing to detect that a specific object has been moved or changed.

19. The way both of your eyes see slightly different pictures. The two different pictures from both eyes are blended, allowing you to make sense of what you are seeing.

20. States that we are able to detect pitch because the frequency of the auditory nerve's impulses matches the frequency of a tone.

## Down

3. When you put so much focus on one thing that you don't notice something unexpected that enters your line of vision.

5. A type of hearing loss caused by damage to the inner ear or auditory nerve. Nerve signals that allow you to hear the loudness and clarity of sounds cannot be transmitted from the inner ear to the brain.

6. A message that you don't consciously notice, but it is perceived unconsciously. Our brains notice it without us being aware of it.

8. Being able to perceive and recognize body movements. Gives information to the receptors in our muscles, tendons, and joints, allowing for us to control and coordinate how we move.

9. A sensory system found in the inner ear that allows us to maintain balance and body posture. It uses movement of the head and gravity to help us stay balanced.

10. The minimum amount of change that can occur before a person notices the change 50% of the time.

11. The smallest level of a stimulus that can be detectable by our five senses.

12. States that we can hear different pitched because of which specific place of the cochlea that the sound triggered. Different frequencies trigger different parts of the cochlea.